JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPERTOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUNEMENTS PINS SVENIEG.

AGABORE OF MUSIC-Fourteenth street-Pointan Ornea

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BOWERT THEATRE, Severy-Devil's Brixin-Miller BUSTOMS THEATER, OR more street Gold as a Or

WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-Jone Buil-Post

BAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Massill BROADWAY VARIETIES, 62 Broadway-Wandering

WOOD'S MINSTRUS, 444 Breadway Braidress Min-EMPIRE HALL, 895 Broadway - PARIENCE BY THE CHAP-

DODWORTH'S SALOON, Broadway-GRAND ANNUAL BUOKLEYS HALL, 539 Broadway DIORAMA OF THE SAT ME OF SEVERE BILL AND THE CONFLAGRATION OF GRARLES BOWN-TENTILLOQUEM FAIRY LAND, &C.

BROADWAY ATHEN EUM, No. 654 Broadway -New AND

STEERLE ORY GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Vallable

New York, Friday, May 23, 1856. Mails for Europe.

NEW TORK ESBALD -ADITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Adantis, Capt. Eldridge will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

The Duropean mails will close in this city at half-pas

Sem c'olock to-morrow morning.
The Hreate (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'cleck in the morning. Single copie in wrappers, surpeace.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Lymnost—Am t Suropean Surpress Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

Fame—do. do. SPiace se la Bourse.
Lymnost—de. I Eumford street.
Lymnost—John Ruuter, 12 Exchange street, East.

fas contents of the European edition of the Hintain ill cales e the news received by mail and talagraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

in the Senate chamber yesterday, by Mr. Brooks, of South Careling, is one of the exciting topics of the hour. Our correspondents have furnished us full and accurate particulars of the fracas. They may be found under the telegraphic head, and in the edicorial columns such comments on the moral and poditical features of the transaction as we conceive to be appropriate to the occasion. It is said Mr. Samser's sympathisers will endeavor to expel Mr. Brooks from his seat in the House.

The United States Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution permitting Dr. Kane and the efficers of the Arctic expedition to accept such soken of acknowledgment of their services from the British government as it may please to bestow. No other business was transacted in either house, both branches adjourning at an early hour out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Miller, member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, the customary resolutions of condelence having previously been sgreed to.

There is a political crisis up in Canada. The Ministry have resigned, and Sir Allan McNab and Col. Tache were sent for by the Governor General. who wished to consult them regarding the formation of a new cabinet. 'In New Brunswick, too, there are troub ous times. The Governor took it into his head the other day to dissolve the Legislature against the wishes of the Council, whereupon that body in mediately resigned. These are refreshthe indications of a state of healthful political vity among our neighbors over the border.

The Connecticat Legislature ballotted five time for a United States Senator yesterday, without effecting[a choice Mr. Toucey (dem.) received the steady support of 103 votes. The Know Nothings and nigger worshippers have as yet been unable to concentrate their forces. They will doubtless eventually unite on Mr. Dixon, who received bi votes on the last ballot.

Our European files to the 10th instant, brought by the Canada, at Boston, reached this city yesterday afternoon. We publish elsewhere some extracts from them, including an interesting article from the London Post on the Danish Sound does question, and a report of the declarations in Parliament of Lord Falmerston relative to the pardon of political of

Our Hayana advices by the Quaker City, as well as the letters of our correspondents there, represent the executive of the island as being in a highly excited condition. It would appear that the former war spirit of old Spain still lives, and that she i about to try its resuscitated strength against the Walker and all other fillbusters in Central America, and in forcing a payment of her alleged debts from Mexico. Expeditions by land and sea, it is said, are fitting out for these purposes. Four thousand soldiers, urder the command of a origadier general, are to aid General Mora, of Costa Rica whilst four war vessels are to bombard Vera Cruz Comonfort cannot find cash. The island was healthy Robberies, public corruption and defalcations, wer

Judge Davies, of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an injunction as to the Brick Church property. The 28th inst. was assigned as the day for

Yesterday the canal boat Gut, with seven handred and ninety burrels of flour, arrived at this city from Oswego, being the first boat through this sea son. She was immediately discharged, and returned in the evening in tow to Oswego via Albany.

The American Bible Society had a meeting las evening, at the Church of the Puritans, to courider the subject of giving the Bible to every unsupplied household in the United States. There was a large attendance, and several addresses.

Dealers in cotton resterday were disposed t await the receipt of the Canada's letters. The sales were about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, the market closing firm. Flour was again better and more active, with an advance of about 12c. per barrel. Wheat was also better, with sales of Canadian and Southern white at \$1 80 a \$1 85; Southern red at \$1 55 a \$1 60, and Western red at \$1 35 a \$1 50. Corn was better, with sales of yellow at 59c., mixed at 58c., common white at 60c. a 61c., and Devercaux's North Carolina at 63c. Rye sold at 82c. for Northern. Pork was unsettled; sales, to arrive, were made at \$18 87 a \$19, and a lot on the spot at \$18 25, which was not considered a criterion of the market Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of 1,000 hads. Cuba muscovado at prices given in another column. The Rio coffee offered for public sale was withdrawn, with the exception of 1,300 hags, which were sold at 9 c. a 11 c. Shippers were waiting the receipt of the Canada's mail, hence engagements of freights were moderate, in-cluding four to Liverpool at 2s, and wheat in bags at 3d. # 52d. There has been a speculative move reent in rice this week, and some 2,000 a 2,000 casks have changed hands. The market closed firm to-

day at Mis. a feet

NEW YORK HERALD, A Fight in the Senate Chamber-Niggeries

The contagion of "border ruffinlem" is no longer limited to Kansas. It is beginning to diffuse itself. The stale and loathsome rehach of niggers and niggerism with which the debates in Congress have been garnished, from week to week, since the first Monday in Dece mber last, was diversified yesterday by the extra performance of a fight in the Senate Chamber,

after the adjournment of that body. The particulars of this disgraceful transaction are fully detailed in our telegraphic despatches from Washington; and our readers, in order to appreciate this affair at its proper value, will scarcely require a commentary as between the prevocation of Senator Samner's speech and the punishment which Mr. Brooks. of the House delegation from South Carolina, felt called upon to administer. Unquestionably the zeal of Mr. Brooks in the cause of the South exceeded his discretion, or he certainly would have abstained from this rach and foolish expedient of reparation. What has he gained by it? An extensive notoriety, beyond a doubt; but a notoriety which will hardly pay expenses. What has the South gained? Nothing. On the other hand he has made a hero. a lion and a martyr of Senator Summer, and has given to the anti-slavery coalition, languishing for lack of capital, the very thing which they desired-a living "raw head and bloody bones" with which to frighten the weak minded men, and to arouse the strong minded women of the North into a more active and fa natical spirit of co-operation against what they designate the "despotic slave oligarchy" of

Sumper, with the Seward coulition, now becomes a sort of Morgan-a victim to the 'cause of human liberty," and the "Southern outrage" upon him must, by the "free men of the free North." be judged and avenged. The Senator in his heart, we dare say, is pleased at the ditinction thus accorded to him. It is, perhapthe very favor he would have asked" of the South, as the best possible aid and comfort in his behalf among his liberty loving, niggar worshipping constituency of Massachusetts Even as a vindication of a personal affront, the member from South Caroling, to say the least of it, in making the Senate Chamber the scene of his prowess, dil little or nothing to rindicate the chivalry of his State. And the vicious and seditious abolition speech of Sam per, which otherwise would have recaired a liberal outlay of abolition money to give it a circulation, will now be in demand where its poison may work some mischief.

The moral of this scandalous affair is, that

it is one of the developements of the great evil of the day-this intense and revolting evil of party niggerism, which, North and South, is obliterating all the ancient landmarks of parties, principles and political measures. It is fast creating and diffusing throughout the country a savage spirit of " border ruffianism," which, more speedily than our worst for James and and have anticipated, threat ens to reduce our system of popular government to mob law, and the Union to the broken fragments of the most deplorable of all republican failures in the history of the world Unscrupulous politicians, reckless and unprincipled political adventurers, who have nothing to lose, but much to hope for, from any scenes of contusion, disruption and revolution that may ensue, are busily at work in both sections, fomenting the elements of discord, and stirring up the spirit of strife. In the South these desperate partizan harpies may be styled our political nigger drivers; in the North, our canting and ranting nigger worshippers. Between them, all the dignities and decencies of our political parties, and all their original, practical principles looking to a well ordered government-principles which, dow. to the corruptions of this Pierce administration, have never before been wholly overlooked-are now sunk in this solitary and disgusting issue of party niggerism. The great democratic party has become the party of the nigger drivers; and the larger division of the respectable old time whig party is prostrated in the dast with Seward and his nigger worshippers before the black but sainted visage of "Uncle Tom," like Hindoos before some wooden mon-

ster of their own making. Yet we are sure that there is a solid majority of the conservative, sensible masses of the American people, North and South, ready at this day to cut loose from both nigger drivers and nigger worshippers, were there any satisfactory third choice of a party between them. But if there be no such third party, why not strike bands in every State, city and town in the Union for the organization of some such new party--a party founded upon the true principles of the government, leaving the niggers in charge of their masters, and the local concerns of the States and the Territories to the people thereof? Why wait for the formation of such a party till it is too late : How many Presidential elections under the tederal constitution are we good for, at the rapid downward rate at which we are now progressing? Can any reasonable man answer for more than three, or two, or one?

If niggerism and "border ruffianism" are to be the paramount, nay, the exclusive elements in our politics, what else but disunion, civil war, anarchy, and a piratical appropriation of public rights and private property, are we to expect as the final solution of this shocking party demoralization? From a fight osween two men in the Senate chamber upon niggerism, to a general fracas among the members of that body, it is but a step - and but another step to the dissolution of both houses in a bloody row. The democratic nigger drivers and the Seward nigger worship pers are pushing the hot-heads and the fanatics of both sections to these extremitles, and we can discover no alternative for arresting his overshadowing and monstrous evil of the day, this criminal humbuggery of niggerism. han a resort to the organization of an infe-

pendent people's party.

Between this and the dispersion of the Cincinneti Jugglers' Convention the American people themselves may possibly be convinced of this necessity of a new party. For our part, we fully believe that the time has arrived already, and that there is an abundance of materials in the country for starting this new movement to eave the country. Who leads

It is Decided - We are positively informed from Washington by a gentleman who has see a direct application to the President, that Crampton is to be dismissed, and before the Circinnati Convention. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this report; nor have

we any doubt that this decision will hold good for twenty-four hours from the moment the President's mind was made up. He is always firm on great questions for twenty-four

Interesting from Havana-Foreign Inter-meddling in Central America.

It will be found, on referring to another column, that a rumor is prevalent in Havana to the effect that the Spaniards are about to send a large body of troops, under a general officer, to the aid of the Costa Ricans. It is said that four thousand men are to be desputched at an early date, and that while abroad they are to make a demonstration against the harbor of Vera Cruz and the port ot San Juan d'Ullos, in order to enforce payment of some Spanish claims of old date. In support of this information all witnesses concur in stating that the arsenals, dockyards and barracks of Havana present a scene of unusual activity.

Nor would there be anything unuatural in such a movement on the part of Spain. The Guatemalan States are the entrenchments of Cuba; her fall cannot be far distant from theirs. The contest now pending in Central America is precisely that contest of race from which Cuba has so much to fear, and the very apprehensions of which have caused her to expend her revenue in military preparations and works of defence. If Walker and his Anglo-Saxons overspread the Isthmus, and replace the decayed institutions of the Spanish colonies by others, borrowed from those of this confederacy, and full of life, vigor and sap, the corresponding relics of Spanish feudalism in Cuba will exist by a very precarious tenure. To endeavor to check Walker, therefore, is merely an act of common prudence on the part of Spain-the act of the general who dees not wait till his enemy reaches the battle field, but attacks bim at the very outset of his march, and the furthest outskirts of the place

At the same time however natural it may he in Spain to want to sustain Spanish decrepttude in Central America, as an outwork of Cuban decrepitude, the people of this country will not view their interference with the less calcusy. General Walker may be atl that his enemies say he is, still he promises to establish law, order and good government in the country through which we must pass in order to reach our Pacific States; and we cannot be indifferent to his fate. It is not the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the consolidation of his authority in Central America would-in our time, at least-be the means of adding territory to the republic; and therefore whatever sympathy he has inspired is due, in part, to his American blood, but much more to the solid prospect the public see of his restoring peace and order and enterprise and prosperity to a country which is one of the fairest on the face of the globe, and through which it is vital for us to enjoy a free, undisturbed, safe right of way. But this last consideration is momentous enough to purchase for Walker a very material degree of support here; and it would, of course, in the same manner excite a very strong feeling against Spain if that Power took any overt steps to prevent his accomplishing the end for which he receives credit.

We find in the Paris Constitutionnel a long article on Costa Rican affairs, in which a strong feeling of satisfaction is expressed at the rumored defeat of Walker by the Costa Ricans, and hopes are uttered that the "filibusters" may be expelled from Central America. Considering the average information possessed by the French press on American affaire, this effusion would hardly have been worth notice but for the rank held by the jour nal in which it appears, as the Napoleonic organ, and the private mouthpiece of the Emperor. This station entitles it to a warning: not such a warning as in Paris is the usual cost of free speech, but a warning lest by indiscreet intermeddling the friendly relations of the United States with France should unhappily be disturbed. Frenchmen should try to ascertain what the consequences of Walker's success will be, as well as what foolish acts he may bave committed. They should seek more facts about him, and less scandal. They should try to forget for a moment the glorious old principle of European politics-that the first duty of a nation is to injure her neighbors; and de vote some thought to an inquiry whether the progress of one nation necessarily hurts others -whether, for instance, France has been a loser by the growth of the United States. For unless it can clearly be proved that it has, the French would have no business to complain even though it were true, as they seem o think, that Walker was an agent of this republic, employed to bring about the annexation of Costs Rica; and they would figure as suicides it they tried to impede him. In fact, Walker has no more to do with the United States than he has with France: he is a hired servant of Nicaragua, much as General Bonaparte was of France sixty years sgo; and we in this country who see these things more clearly, and watch them more closely than it is possible to do in Europe inter from all his past history and general prospects, that unless he is crushed by a fo reign war, he will prove the first founder of commercial enterprise, political freedom, and uniform honest laws in Central America. That we regard as a consummation to be wished: would the Constitutionnel be good en agh, if it thinks differently, to speak out plainty and

give its reasons? The people of the United States have hitherto held themselves aloof from the active move ments in Central America. But nothing would be easier than to excite such a feeling on the subject here as would sweep away all public scruples, and scatter the doubts of our feeble administration to the winds. Spain and France have it fully in their power to excite that feel-

CLARENDON ON CUSHING .- We publish to-day some additional choice extracts from the British Blue Book on the recruitment business including Lord Clarendon's official opinion of Mr. Pierce's Attorney General, Caleb Cushing. The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs betrays his ignorance of our Cabinet when ha talks about their resigning upon the punctilio of a principle. Mr. Pierce's ministry are held together by a stronger bond, that which Mr Calhoun was accustomed to define as the "cohasive power of the public plander." Their salary each is eight thousand a year, with nothing to do but to write letters, distribute the spoils, and intrigue and wrangle among them selves for the succession. Lord Clarendon is

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Assault on Senator Summer In the S

About half past one, after the Senate adjourned, Col. Senator Summer, who was sitting in his seat, and said to

him.—
Mr. Summer, I have read your speech against Sunth Carolina, and have read it carefully, deliberately and disparationabily, in which you have likelled my Eiste and slandered my white haired old relative, senator dutier, who is absent, and I have come to punisa you for it. Col. Brooks then struck Senator Su ager with his cau me donen blows over the head. 'Ir. Summer at first

howed fight, but was overpowered. Semator Crittender and others interfered and separated them.

to keep persons off.

Fenator Toombe declared that it was the proper place have chastised Mr. Sumner.

The stick used was gutta percha, about an inch in

The affair is regretted by all.

tiameter, and hollow, which was broken up like a pipe About a desen Senators and many strangers happened to be in the chamber at the moment of the fight. Sun ner, I learn, is badly whipped. The city is considerably exci ed, and crowds everywhere are discussing the last item. Summer cried—"I'm most dead! oh! I'm most

OF THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS—MOVEMENT TO EX PEL BROOKS FROM THE HOUSE, ETC.

having been overturned, he lay bleeding, and oried out-"I am almost dead—almost dead!"

Washington, May 22 1858.
The following will be found to be a strictly correct and Senate chamber, to-day. Colonel Preston S. Brooks, or South Carolina, took exception to the following language, South Carolina, took exception to the following language, used by Senator Summer in his speech on Tasaday issitation with regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler.) who, omalpre-ent in this debate, over flowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State, and with incoherent phrases discharged the loose expectoration of his preech, new yoon her representative and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary cebate which he did not repest, nor was thore any possible deviation from truth which he did not make. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics, or the diversions of scholarship.

He cannot ope his mouth but out there files a blunder.

Mr. Butler, the sged Senator alluded to, was and still

is absent in South Carolina, on a visit to his family. Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour entered the Senate chamber to-day, just as that body self on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disap peared but one. He then requested a friend to get had out, when he immediately approached Mr. Summer, and said, in a quiet tone of voice:-

Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of, and feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a tibel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a vostive, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you. At the concluding words Mr. Summer attempted to spring to his feet, showing fight, but whilst in the act was with a gutta percha capelnear au inch thick, but hellow. and he continued striking him right and left until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. Summer was prestrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Ccl. B. during the time, so quick was the operation; bu immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms, when Col. B. said, "I did

not wish to hurt him much, but only whip him."

No one knew of the anticipated attack but the Hen be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if cocasion required it he would use his weapons. H It is said, also, that Mr. Summer gave out before he made his speech that he would be responsible for anything he

After his arrest Colonel Brooks went to the office of Justice Hollingshead, and tendered his bond with securi ties to appear and answer any charge ?preferred by the Grand Jury. But the Justice, de mature, discharged him upon his paro's of honor to ap pear before him again whenever required.

Subsequently Mr. Brooks was complained of by Mr. William Y. Leader, on whose cath Justice Hollingshead required Brooks to give ball in the sum of five hundred dollars as security for his appearance to-morrow a'ter

The most intense excitement prevails this evening row morning to introduce resolutions expelling Colones Grocks from his seat in the House. They are working siduously to accomplish this object, but they will cer-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER Washington, May 22, 1856.
Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, a member of the lower House, entered the Senate chamber, and approach ing the seat of Mr. Summer struck him a powerful blo s with a came, at the same time accusing him of Hbelling Butler. Mr. Summer fell from the effects of the blow, and posed, and Brooks repeated the blows until Mr. Samner was deprived of the power of speeck. Some eye-witnesse state that Brooks struck him as many as tweaty, times on

the head.

Mr. Summer was sitting in an armchair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend him-self. After his assailant desisted, he was carried to his room, but the extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained Mr. Summer has several severe but not dangerous

wounds on his head. The cane used by Brooks was shat

would be not seen. The came used by mrooks was shat-tered to pieces by the blows.

Various opinions on the subject are expressed, many applauding and some decouncing the assault as a cow-ardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. When the attack was made there were probably fif-

teen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Orit-tenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, together with Governor Gorman, several officers of the Senate and some strangers. The attack was so sudden and so unexpected, that Mr. Summer had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitute. The first blow given him by Mr. Brooks stunned him, and the thick gutta percha slick which was used by Mr. Brooks was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated. Messra. Crit tenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Summer san perfectly unconscious to the floor, where he lay, bloody and dreadfully bruised, till raised by his friends. Mr Summer's physicians say his wounds are the most sever flesh ones that they ever saw on a man's head, and den his friends admission to him.

### Massachusetts Politics. Bosrov, May 22, 1856.

The Fourth District Free State Convention held a meeting in this city this afternoon; about fifty delegate were present. Resolutions were passedjurging a union of the freemen of Massachusetts to oppose the policy of the administration in regard to the settlement of Kansas, and that they would be satisfied to vo e for such candidates for President and Vice President as could be relied on to represent the principles of American institutions. man. Mesere. A. J. Wright, James Ritchie, and Wm. Brigham were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Conven tion, with six substitutes, among whom are Ozra Lincoln and R. C. Nichols.

## Michigan Deciared for Bachanan.

DETROIT, May 22, 1856. The Mich gan Democratic State Convention met to-day, and the celegates e es ed to Construction were instructed to From the National Capital.
THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY—THE LATEST PHASE OF THE EMBROGLIO—THE DOMINICAN TREATY, ETC.

Wassuncton, May 22, 1856.
The press has been filled with speculations as to the real or probable course of our government towards Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. A simple statement of the facts may tend to quiet the public mind on the

subject.

The administration had determined, beyond a doubt, to suspend Mr. Crampton from further diplomatic intercourse with the government of the United States, and that suspension would have taken place on Saturday last had not the British despatch agent arrived on that day with an answer to Mr. Marcy's despatch of the 28th December last, demanding Mr. Cramptin's recall. This reply having arrived, it was proper that it should be considered before action, and, consequently, the subject was postponed until Moncay last, when the whole matter was discussed in Cabinet, and determined that Mr. Marcy should prepare a careful answer to Lord Clarendon's elaborate communication. When this reply is completed, a copy of it will be furnished to Mr. Crampton, together with his passports. This is a brief but cor-rect statement of the whole case, as it now stands.

The administration are a good deat annoyal at the appearance at this time of Clarendon's and Crampton's correspondence. Nothing definite will be known as to the course of the administration before the first of next week-perhaps not then. They are evidently at close quarters, for they have Cabinet consultations almost

every day.

Speculation is rife as to the probable effects of missal, if it take place. Will there be war? The hom. Jef-ferson Davis enurgase of the contract of the hom. ferson Davis enumerates other and sufficient causes, justi-fying the belief that we shall probably have a war with England. Such he deslares to be his opinion, and if we add to the causes designated by the Secretary of War, the dismissal of the British Minister immediately upon the reception of Lord Clarendon's despa ch, which eccupied his lordship in its preparation near six months. In view of the state of affairs at home and abroad, the Naval Committee will in a few days press their War Sloop bill

upon the attention of Congress.

Count Sartiges, the French Minister, has been constantly engaged in behalf of Mr. Crampton. I learn that it is his opinion that the two countries were drifting to ward a rupture, and he manifests a good deal of uneariness Mr. Buchanan, however, thinks that there is no danger of a war. The English government, it would appear, are as anxious an the United States are for a settlement of the difficulties; and if the United States will only give them a 'cophole they will rece.e.

An arrangément has been made by certain Ohio dele-

gates here with Senator Pugh, by which Pugh is to enter the Cincinnati Convention as an alternate, and take high

ground for Douglass.

The Committee on Claims, who have charge of cases passed upon by the Court of Claims, will report adversely to a majority of the cases now before them. The claimants

here are in great tribulation at this proceeding.

The treaty between the United States and Dominion waits an opportunity to be considered. It is said there are no peculiarly striking features in it; that it merely contains the usual provisions relative to commerce and

Crampton, relative to the question of veracity between them regarding certain possessions in Central America is still in progress. The latter, it is said, has enlisted the services of a distinguished American friend in order to compromise the difficulty.

## WRIGHTY-FOURTR CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

DR. KARB AND HIS ASSCRATES.

A joint resolution allowing Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in the late Arctic Expedition in the search for Sir John Franklin, to accept such token of acknowledgment from the British government as it may please to present, was passed by yeas 33, mays 4.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Biggs, Iverson, Reid and Toombs.

THE DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

A message was then received from the House, annualing the Ceath of Mr. Millor, of Missouri.

Mr. GEYER, (national) of Mo., pronounced a calogium upon him.

upon him.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

THE DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

—, of Mo., announced the recent death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of Missouri, who, on account of solutions, had not taken his seat this session. He spoke in szalted terms of his public and private character.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL pronounced a most glowing and eloquent sulegy on the life and character of the decessed, who, he said, was the companion of his childhood. The urnal resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned.

United States Senator for Connecticut.

New Haves, May 22, 1856.

The Connecticut Legislature commenced balloting for United States Senator to day.

On the first ballot Mr. Foucey received 103, J. Dixon, 58; F. Glielte, 29; R. S. Baldwin, 5; A. H. Holley, 1, and S. Ingham, 1.

S. Ingham, 1.
On the fifth ballot Mr. Toucey received 103, Mr. Dixon, 91; Mr. Gillette, 27; Mr. Baldwin, 5; Holley, 1, and Ingham, 1.
Further balloting was then postponed till to-morrow.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.
Bosrov, May 22, 1856.
The House this morning, by avote of 130 to 113, passed to a third reading the bill repealing the Personal Liberty bill passed by the last Legislature.

Rhode Island Nigger Worshippers'

At a meeting of the Nigger Worshippers' State
Convention.

PROVIDENCE, May 22, 1856.

At a meeting of the Nigger Worshippers' State Convention, held here to-day, George Hoppin, Byron Diman, Nicholas Brown, J. Prescott Hasil. Wm. M. Chase, Rowlard G Hezard, George Manchester, Thomas Davis, Edward Harris and Jacob D. Babqock were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEW BRUNSWICE.
AT JOHN, N. B., May 22, 1856.
The Governor of this Province dissolved the House of
Assembly yesterday, in opposition to the wishes of his
Council, who consequently resigned. Elections will take
place forthwith.

place forthwith.

RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

TORONTO, May 22, 1856.

The remaining members of the administration have resigned. The Governor sent to the house of Sir Allan MoNab, late Premier, who is sick, this morning, to consult him regarding the formation of a new Cablest. Rumor says that Col. Tache has been sent for for that purpose. It is presumed that there will be a large amount of unfinished business on hand when Parlia neut additionaria.

Relief for the Cape de Verde Sufferers.

Baltimore, May 22, 1858.

A meeting of the members of the Baltimore Flour and Corn Exchange is called for on Saturday, to take into consideration the communication from the Portuguese Consul soliciting aid for the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands.

Figure 1 Duel.

Fatal Duel.

Fatal Duel.

New ORIGANS, May 22, 1856.

Another Nicaraguan meeting was held in this city last night, at which the enthusiasm ran high.

The steamer Daniel Webster takes a lead of recruits for Walker to morrow.

Messrs. Estlin & Cuddy, merchants of this city, fought a duel yesterday morning at Pass Christian.

The Schooner Shoal Water-Accident and Death. Nonrolk, May 22, 1866.
The schooner Shoal Water, of New London, which went ashore in January, south of Cape Henry, has been got off.
Robert Christie, Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, was instantly killed to-day by the

The Southern Mall. BALTIMORE, May 22, 1866. New Orleans papers of Friday last are at hand.

alling of a derrick.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA May 22, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 83; Reading
Railroad, 44; Long laland Railroad, 13½; Morris Canal,
13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1856.
Sales to day, 450 beeves, at \$8 a \$10 25 met; hogs, \$7
75.

Salen to day 4,000 bushels malt, for Chicago, at \$1.75; 6,000 do. Milwaukie club wheat, \$1.60; 7,000 do. oats, 35c.; 4 000 do. corn. a: 57a...for round yellow. Rye, 801/c. Nova Scotta plaster \$3.50 per ton.

At a late meeting of anti-Fairmore Americans in Boston, Mr. Fargborn, of Worcester, stated that the letter of ac-ceptance of Mr. Fillmore was in the hands of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, ne of the committee to inform him of his no mination, but would not be made public until after the

Our Washington Correspo WARMINGTON, May 21, 1856.

The Case of the British Minister .- Father Vijil-The Palent I have understood that Mr. Crampton will not return to England, but will visit Canada, in the expectation of taking the place of the precent Governor, which rumer

from his legation represents has been offered him, to case of his dismissal from the United States. It is in this There is some severity of language used by travellers and others in this city towards the diplomatic corps for its refusal to receptise the new Nicareguan Minister,

its refusal to recognise the new Nicaraguan Minister, Padre Vijil. A moment's reflection would show the propriety of this course, for ustil the government of the representative in this country has given to a State such as Nicaragua its recognition, the Minister would transeced his duties, and be liable to removal, by pursuing any other course than the one that has been taken by the diplomatic corps, collectively and individually. There are many, however, who are unable to understand this relation between the government and its representative. The new Patent bill, reported by the Senate Committee on Fatents, is much opposed. It renews no patent that has been in existence twenty years, and therefore does not embrace the Coit, Woodworth, Goodyear and Haywood patents.

### Our Cincinnati Corresponde

CINCINNAII, May 20, 1866.

Preparations for the Democratic Convention—The Half
Where the Convention is to be Held - Gov. Chase & Co.—

Prosperity of the West.
Within a fortnight the sessions of the Democratic Nation Convention are to be commenced in this city. The history of the Cincinnati Convention will probably fill an important chapter in the annals of our country. The hall wherein this convention is to be held, is Smith & Nixon's Concert Hall, situated on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Wainut streets, a place very convenient from all the hotels, being in the heart of the business portion of the city, and near the

Post office and the telegraph offices.

The difficulty with the hall is that it will not hold The difficulty with the hall is that it will not hold-comfortably or uncomfortably more than sixteen hun-dred persons. The main portion of the hall seats about one thousand persons, and here will be systematically-and centrally arranged seats for the delegates, leaving a-lobby capable of accommodating a crowd of three or four hundred out-siders. The gallery will hold, perhaps, six hundred. This very handsomely overlooks the stage, which, with its little green and blue rooms, will barely suffice to hold the efficers of the meeting and the re-porters. The arrangement for the benefit of the newsporters. The arrangement for the benefit of the news

papers will be very complete.

The main estrance to the hall is through a store room The main estrance to the nail is torough a sorre room, and there is another way by a long and narrow passage, while there is an ample corridor and lobby rooms for the sale of refreshments, &s.; a:d what is some what essen-tial, a private entrance to the stage, which will allow the reporters and officers free ingress and egress. Or if this should be blocked up, there is a way of speedily finding one's way cut along a not very neat alley, which runs just back of the hall. This might also be of excellent service in case a war should break out, to which it would be desirable to show the white featner.

The hall is situated in the centre of a square, having

consequently no front on any of the principal streets, and being only visible from a back alley and from the

steeple of the First Presbyterian church, which is mear, and which steeple, by the way, is the loftlest and the situation of the ball in the centre of a square is, that the noise of the streets will not reach the scene of intermediate disorder. There will be no "outside pressure" of "noise and confusion," and the people in the streets will not be disturbed by the screechings of the inside barbarians. One disadvantage is, that it will require a walk of nearly a rquare for the patriots to be assembled to get a drink. There are several glorious soda water stands near, but there are few barrooms in that locality. Private bottles-will therefore be in acquisition.

There are several glorious soda water stands near, but there are few barrooms in that locality. Private bottles will therefore be in requisition. There is a way, however, by which the saids of an gat a drunk or something good right écaity, or, as the boys say sometimes, "so quick 'buill make your head swim." The Green nail reporters will divaige this secret to their brethren from the Bast. And I will give your hist new. By the private door which leads from the stage into a side room, thence into the back alley, the axit must be made, and, then, by s'epping directly acroes the alley, the rearentwines to the "Buil Tell," one of the most famous of our resisurants, is reached. You perceive the excellence of the trick. The beauty of it is, that no one but the newspaper men and the official dignitaries can avail themselves of it.

The Buchanan headquarters are situated in a stately block of stone front buildings, on the south side of-Third street, at about equal distances from the Burnett House and the hall. The Verandah Coffee House is the feature in the Buchanan buildings, and there are a dozen other drinking places near at hand. The Buchanan spartments are commodious and siry, and, with the arsenal of liquors on hand in that vicinity, will constitute quite a Malakoff, which, if taken, will be after a hard, heavy fight.

If Pierce were noninated, he would be leaten in this State by at least one hundred thousand votes. If there is anything in which the democracy hereabout harmonize, it is in cursing Pierce; and if there is anything in which the democracy hereabout harmonize, it is in cursing Pierce in the Convention from this quarter are understood to be piedged to the support of Pierce. For him they will undoubtedly vote for a few ballots, and then go over to Douglas. A majority of them are at heart for Douglas, though extentily for Pierce, whice a few of them have tender places in their hearts for Old Buck.

The delegates elected from this State to the Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th o

in he city have been compensed by the rank of ments to enlarge.

The Convention will come off in the prime of the strawberry season—and as we always have plenty of native whiskey and native wine. (Longworth's sparkling Catawba for instance) there will be no good reason for it, if the delegates fall to eat, drink and be merry,

# City Politics.

A meeting of those frieadly to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency was held last evening, at Union Hall, 168 Bowery, to appoint delegates to the Cincinnasti Convention. Mr. Stephen P. Russel was chosen Chairman, and Wm. Martin officiated as Secretary. The following delegates were chosen:—Stephen P. Russell, Lewis Glover, Jas. Campbell, Sam'l Golden, Jas. Riley, Wm. McKnuns, Jas. McKeon, N. H. Fowler, John Collins, Jas. Dunn, Annanias Perkins and Daniel Uni. A resolution was adopted, empowering the delegates to fill vacancies, with instructions to appoint none but members of some regular Buchanan association in the city, and why have declared themselves unfinchingly in favor of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency. The subject of preparing an address for publication was talked over, but it was finally voted to leave the subject to the discretion and action of the delegates.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXCELSION CLUE. A meeting of those friendly to Mr. Buchanan for the

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXCELSION CLUB. A meeting of this club, which, as the call says, is "op-posed to the enemies of the Democratic National Conven-tion," was held at the Bard Shell General Committee rom, No. 663 Broadway, last evening, John B. Baskins
Chairman pro tem., presiding, and George G. Barmard and
P. Gallagter, Secretaries. There were from fifty to sixty
present. Mr. Harnins, after calling the meeting to order,
spicke as follows:—

present. Mr. HARRINS, after caning the message spice as follows:—
Frilow Democrats—The duty devolves upon me, as the temporary chairman of this ciub, to state the causes which have sed to its formation, and the originate we hope to statin from its organization. A few active and realious democrate, without regard to divisions hitherto existing in the democrate party met together the other evening and determined to commente the work of organizing a new Mational Democratic Club in this state, diseased in the former designations of "barde" and